FBIS DAILY REPORT

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8 February 1982

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URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BUENOS AIRES

PY061452 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1419 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Feb (NA) -- At 1102 the plane carrying Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez landed at Campo de Mayo. President Leopoldo Galtieri met him there. Both presidents are wearing civilian clothes. Galtieri is dressed in casual clothing and Alvarez is wearing a gray suit with blue shirt and tie.

Nearly 100 journalists are covering this arrival.

Alvarez, Galtieri Meet

PY072101 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA) -- The presidents of Argentina and Uruguay, Generals Leopoldo Galtieri and Gregorio Alvarez, met yesterday at the Campo de Mayo Army Base outside Buenos Aires, discussing bilateral relations and the situation in Central America. Alvarez and Galtieri met, mostly alone, for six hours while their retinues, which included both countries' foreign ministers, met separately.

The official statement issued after the meeting stressed the two presidents had met within the framework of both countries' "close and friendly" relationship. Although topics discussed by Galtieri and Alvarez were not officially reported, well-informed sources said Central America had been one of the main points. The situation there, said the sources, had been analyzed from the military point of view rather than from the political angle. Galtieri later said the meeting with his Uruguayan counterpart had been "very fruitful". Topics discussed, he said, "were important". He added: "Every topic discussed by two presidents is important." The president announced that he would be visiting Uruguay "as soon as possible."

Alvarez, before boarding his plane on the way back to Uruguay, said the meeting had yielded "excellent" results.

AMBASSADOR SUMMONED FROM NICARAGUA, PLANS PROTEST

PY060003 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2302 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Feb (NA) -- The Argentine Government has summoned its ambassador to Nicaragua and has announced that it will submit a protest note to that Central American country in view of the statements made by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, it was officially reported tonight. San Martin Palace spokesman Hernan Massini Ezcurra announced that instructions have been given to the ambassador to Nicaragua, Marcelino Chuburu Lastra, to return to Argentina "for the purpose of [word indistinct] and that he hand over a note of protest to the Foreign Ministry of that Central American country." The Foreign Ministry official termed as "absurd and groundless" the accusations made by the Nicaraguan foreign minister on the presence of Argentine military personnel in that Central American country. D'Escoto charged in New York yesterday that Argentine and Venezuelan military personnel are participating in a plot to overthrow the Sandinist government and that they are supporting a plan of sabotage against Nicaraguan installations.

FORMER PRESIDENT ONGANIA COMPLETES SENTENCE

PY072118 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] Bahia Blanca (NA) -- Former President Juan Carlos Ongania yesterday completed a 30-day arrest imposed on him by the army high command and returned to the federal capital later in the afternoon. Ongania has been lodged in the guest house of the Fifth Army Corps at Villa Floresta near this city for the past month. The former president of the nation was punished because during a meeting at City Bell, some 50 kilometres south of the federal capital, he said that in his opinion the military process had become exhausted. Ongania also criticized some other aspects of the activities of the military government.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON SERIOUS ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY060358 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0212 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Speech by President Celso Torrelio Villa to the nation from the Mirror Hall of Government Palace in La Paz -- live]

[Text] Bolivian People: All the country knows of the distressing economic and financial situation we are experiencing as a result of the accumulation of a number of negative factors which have dragged on for many years. It is also known that the continuation of this situation will in the end lead us to total bankruptcy and the closing down of most of our centers of production.

The crisis has basically been caused by the following factors which should be known by my people: The poor administration which has been given to the foreign credits which were generally assigned to unprofitable projects with very long-term maturity and to cover permanent deficits of the public enterprises and of the balance of payments. The lack of productive capacity of the country led to a failure to meet our financial commitments abroad, until it became ineligible for new credits. The high interest rates that were accepted for the short-term foreign debt together with the interests and amortizations for the long-term debt make up a considerable drain on our economy. The exaggerated import of luxury goods shows us in cold figures that we have bought much more than we have exported, that is, we have spent a wealth that we did not possess, pledging the future of the nation for an unnecessary showing off which, on the other hand, never took into account the primary needs of our majority sectors.

The misuse or abuse of our raw materials and nonrenewable wealth and the anarchy which extremist political groups created among the working class were reflected in low productivity levels, absenteeism and strikes, undermined labor discipline and also reduced internal production. The flight or export of capital reduced internal saving, thus lessening our capacity for making our own investments to create new production centers and job opportunities. An audacious and appropriate production policy has been absent. The scourge of drug trafficking has harmed the prestige and dignity of the country abroad. In conclusion, there are also the effects of the world economic crisis from which this country cannot escape. The moral crisis which is shaking us is at the same time both the cause and the result of that economic crisis.

When I took over as president of the republic and in my year-end speech I stated that 1982 would be the year of economic and moral reorganization -- the essential basis for the launching of a new and steady economic and social development process for the final return to institutionalization.

The economic crisis which I have referred to is not the result of the actions or oversights of the government of the armed forces which I preside over. We have inherited a situation created in the past. We have great faith in the fatherland and its future and have full confidence in its recovery capacity and the effort of the Bolivian citizen -- civilian and military -- to find his real future. We accept the historic challenge and have decided to erradicate these problems from their roots.

If the corrective measures issued today by the government I preside over had been adopted at the right time, the crisis would have never reached the current level nor would the measures have been as drastic as they are today.

The problem is that in the past it was sought to reconcile the responsibility to Bolivia by hiding and disguising the real situation for the sake of populist purposes, exhibiting a false solidarity with the people.

We have taken a different path. We have taken the path of sacrifice and responsibility, aware that these types of measures -- because of their essence -- are unpopular. The destiny, the future of the fatherland and the real fate of the Bolivian citizen are more important to us than the present time, the immediate future or an upcoming election campaign. Our only purpose is to return the country and society to which we belong to their true reality and dimension. Only by this, no matter how hard it might be, will we reach the starting point of a future in which the basis of the entire peoples' well being will be solid and indestructible and where our possibilities of freeing ourselves from our distressing dependency will be real and not merely announcements.

With a sense of responsibility proper to men who love their fatherland and people, we have sought and studied all the possible alternatives and have focused our attention on those measures which will be less harsh on the great majority and which will permit a real solution.

The measures and corrections made have not been implemented by any organizations or foreign countries. They comply solely and exclusively with our own reality, with our needs and with the clamorous requests of the great majority of the economic and productive sectors and the people of Bolivia.

The economic-financial reorganization is linked to the most strict morality. From now on we will be inflexible in demanding, together with the sacrifice which is demanded of all of us Bolivians today, severe ethics in the management of public affairs.

The following are the major guidelines of the economic measures issued today:

Financial measures: The elimination of exemptions to the entire public sector from paying custom tariffs and national, departmental and municipal taxes; changes in the personal income tax system to reduce the progressive tax table and to expand deductions under family expenses; changes in the system of exemptions for the diplomatic sector; a tariff rationalization designed to grant major discounts for the import of food and industrial input; remission of up to 100 percent of fines and interests concerning payment of national, departmental and municipal taxes up to 31 March 1982; a new disciplinary system for government employees; a revaluation of fixed assets, the enforcement of municipal regulations adopted for the 1981-82 period is hereby extended; the list of items exempted from paying the Value Added Tax is hereby reduced; the list of products taxable under the selective consumption tax will be enforced; a freeze is imposed on rent costs and no Bolivian can pay rent in foreign currency, it must be in Bolivian pesos at the rate of 25 pesos to the dollar and no mixed contracts will be permitted. Restrictions will also be imposed on public spending up to December 1982.

Monetary measures: Throughout our history we have developed the bad habit of spending more than we produce and of borrowing more than we can pay. The negative balance has been accumulating in red figures in increasing amounts.

We have also become accustomed to obtaining dollars cheap, which also contributed to squandering and which steadily undermined our exports. To avoid this tendency toward stagnation, we have found inappropriate to give to the Bolivian peso a real, dynamic exchange value in relation to the dollar, a rate which has been set at 44 Bolivian pesos. Despite this new exchange rate, there will continue to be a shortage of dollars and since the worst error which we could commit is to continue to encourage squandering and speculation through hoarding of dollars we have decided to maintain an adequate control of dollars for a reasonable period in order to earmark these funds belonging to the Bolivian people for those projects which will be most instrumental in promoting their well-being and development.

The government will honor all deposits and savings in dollars existing in national banks to promote savings and domestic investments.

In a great effort to prevent these measures from falling on the working class, we have also decided to approve a wage and salary increase in accordance with an established table for all sectors, and to maintain the prices of some basic products included in the family budget.

This serious, honest analysis of our current problems is not designed to please some to the detriment of others. The government does not fear political hatred or criticism; it does not seek applause. With a clear conscience, the government will tolerate -- as it has always done -- dialogue, but taking into account the massive press material produced about this problem, it believes it has done its duty by choosing the most appropriate path of coping with the problem without fear or hesitation.

What several governments and rulers feared to face is now being faced by the government of the armed forces, which is aware of the profound responsibility it has assumed before history and before the Bolivian nation.

These are our objectives:

To put order into our economy, to reduce spending, to reactivate production, to live only on what is strictly necessary, to avoid lavishness, to fight squandering and immorality, to pay our debts and to stimulate development with sovereignty.

We have complied with a painful, difficult duty. We will persist on this path of honesty and truth. Nothing will prevent us from paying our loyal service to the national community. Despite the existing limitations, the economic measures and corrections are in keeping with a recovery plan whose results, if problems of another nature do not arise, will be positive and will result in greater well-being for all the Bolivian people.

We are going through a time of great decisions. Throughout our entire history the Bolivian people have given sound examples of their patriotic selflessness whenever the nation faced a dangerous situation. We are now facing one of those situations and are aware that with joint efforts and work we will achieve victory.

The ultimate success of these corrective measures, the attainment of the clearly established goals aimed at revitalizing the national economy based on our reality will depend on the positive action and participation of the entire people since, essentially those measures are not aimed at the mere strengthening of a government, but they are directed at eradicating the chronic evils which have led the nation to an inadmissibly backward position.

I call upon the Bolivian people, especially white collar workers, miners, my brother peasants and the middle-class people, to be deaf -- in order to defend our future and to preserve national peace and integrity -- to the extremist political preaching which will once again attempt to profit by this situation to cause social disturbance, which is the only means through which they can attain their goals of national destruction. The decision is yours, either to follow demagogy and political dabbling or save the fatherland with sacrifice, perseverance, hard work and unity.

In this hour of common sacrifice, let us think that the fatherland comes first, that our allegiance to it is above everything else and the actions that we now perform will have a favorable influence on our children's future and on future generations.

May God guide our actions. [applause]

DRASTIC ECONOMIC MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

PY051445 Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 5 Feb (AFP) -- The armed forces have ordered that all troops are to remain in their barracks and the police will reinforce their patrols and control throughout the country in view of the fact that within the next few hours the drastic measures for reorganizing the national economy will be implemented, the morning La Paz newspaper EL DIARIO reported today. Moreover, it was learned that before implementing the measures President Celso Torrelio Villa, at 1930 local time (2330 GMT), will deliver a message to the nation in which he will note that he inherited a bankrupt economy from past administrations. Government palace sources have told AFP that Torrelio Villa will note that the foreign debt, particularly that contracted during the regime headed by Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-1978) -- which in many instances was contracted through private banks in short-terms and high interest rates -- was used for unproductive investments not in keeping with national interests.

It was noted that Torrelio Villa will end his message with an appeal to civilians, military officers, laborers, peasants and businessmen to work together to achieve Bolivia's economic recovery. Bolivian Central Bank sources reported that the Bolivian peso, which today has an exchange rate of 25 pesos to the dollar, may be devalued by 80 percent. This devaluation would place it at a rate of 45 Bolivian pesos to the dollar.

Banzer Responds

PY051554 Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 5 Feb (AFP) -- It was reported here today that former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-78) has stated that his regime contracted the international credits that notably increased the foreign debt because of the lack of domestic savings and the need to seek national development. In a paid advertisement, Banzer Suarez thus responded to the ruthless criticisms from almost all sectors of opinion, accusing him of being the cause of the current economic bankruptcy experienced by Bolivia which has forced the adoption of drastic economic measures within the next few hours. The former president added that during his 7-year administration there had been order, peace and work. He admitted that he had sought foreign investment and transfer of technology to achieve the development of the Bolivian economy.

Armed Forces Back Government

PY061535 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The armed forces have issued an official communique supporting all the measures adopted by the government in order to solve the economic crisis, in the belief that such measures are the most suitable for the country's interests. The communique reads as follows: The nation's armed forces to the Bolivian people.

The nation's armed forces met at the Miraflores general headquarters, the commanders of the armed forces branches, joint chiefs of staff, commanders of large and small units and commanders of military institutes attending, all are aware of the country's present critical situation. After previously consulting with other members of the armed forces in all of the military garrisons and units, the commanders express their solidarity with the concern of the government headed by Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa for the financial and economic reorganization of the country. So that this reorganization will yield the results necessary for the country's stabilization, all these commanders unanimously resolve:

First to support all measures adopted by the government for resolving the economic crisis in the belief that they are the most suitable to the nation's interests.

Second, to back the actions of the armed forces government to ensure effective compliance with such measures, and to do so by constantly safeguarding internal order.

Third, to recognize that the government headed by Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa is not responsible for the situation, which was inherited, that it must cope with in fulfillment of the mandate entrusted to it by the armed forces.

Fourth, to support the policy of moralization initiated by the government of the nation.

Fifth, to exhort the Bolivian people to decidely and patriotically participate in the process of economic reorganization of the country, a process aimed at safeguarding the people's and the nation's well-being.

Signed at the Miraflores general headquarters on 5 February 1982 by Maj Gen Angel Mariscal, army general commander; Maj Gen Natalio Morales Mosqueda, air force general commander; Vice Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, naval force commander.

EXPLOSIONS ROCK LA PAZ, CURFEW IN EFFECT

PY080304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 7 Feb (AFP) -- At least six explosions at different sites in this capital alarmed the population in the last few hours, it was reported here. The authorities blamed these explosions on political agitators who want to hinder the resumption of normal activities tomorrow, in the wake of the corrective economic measures announced on Friday night. Meanwhile, Information Minister Jaime Humerez denied the arrest of Filemon Escobar, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) which has been declared illegal. Humerez also denied the possible implementation of martial law. He emphasized that there have been no political arrests and that dialogue with the workers is still going on. He then asked that the workers not obey the call for a strike made by the COB.

Curfew Remains Unchanged

PY060037 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The people in La Paz experienced another moment of uncertainty today, Friday, 5 February, due to a rumor which stated that the curfew had been changed to 2100, but there is nothing more untrue than this rumor. The central government, through its spokesman, explained in a timely way and again explains that the curfew hours are as usual, that is, from 0100 to 0500.

People Urged To Stay Calm

PY052321 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Communique released by the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In view of the wave of self-serving rumors which are being circulated in the country for the sole purpose of creating bewilderment and confusion among the citizens, the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry announces the following to the public:

1. Absolute tranquillity is reigning throughout the territory of the nation.
2. The armed forces government is engaged, in a framework of absolute responsibility, in solving the economic problems.
3. Any type of commentaries which are contrary to points one and two are groundless.
4. We urge the Bolivian people to remain calm and to trust the government to solve the economic crisis, safeguarding the interests of the majority sectors.
5. It is warned that persons who are caught while spreading rumors will be harshly punished.

La Paz, 6 February. [date as heard]

MNR EXPELLS TWO CABINET MINISTERS: LINARES, DURAN

PY041940 Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 4 Feb (AFP) -- The daily HOY of this capital reported on Thursday that two ministers of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa's Cabinet have been expelled from the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) led by Victor Paz Estenssoro. They are Planning Minister Adolfo Linares and Presidency Secretary General Juan Carlos Duran. The article says that the above militants were expelled for having betrayed the MNR's line.

So far it is not known if the expulsions have been approved by Victor Paz Estenssoro, the longtime MNR leader, even though one of the main owners of the newspaper HOY is Carlos Serrate Reich, another MNR leader.

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT HURTADO ARRIVES IN MANAUS

PY072159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Manaus, Brazil, 7 Feb (AFP) -- Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado today arrived in Manaus, the first stage in his official 5-day visit to Brazil. On Monday the Ecuadorean president will travel to Brasilia, where he will stay until Wednesday. From there, he will go to Sao Paulo and on Thursday he will travel to Rio de Janeiro, from where he will begin his journey home on Friday.

PLANNING MINISTER MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS

For Brazilian Domestic reports of Minister of Planning Delfim Neto's meetings with Portuguese officials, see the Portugal section of the 3 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

For the O GLOBO report of an industrial cooperation agreement with Portugal, which was signed by Planning Minister Delfim Neto and Portuguese Finance Minister Joao Salgueiro, see the Portugal section of the 5 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

REPORT ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S SURINAME, GUYANA VISIT

PY060306 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Jan 82 p 18

[By Aluisio de Carvalho]

[Text] Georgetown -- On starting back from a 5-day trip to Paramaribo and Georgetown, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro acknowledged that the current border dispute between Guyana and Venezuela is a cause of concern for Brazil, but the level of concern, according to him, is not "acute or tense," because the Brazilian Government "has confidence in the wisdom of those two peoples, of those two countries."

Trying to cushion the repercussions caused by the speech he gave at the conclusion of his visit to Georgetown in which he expressed "Brazil's concern regarding the tension that can be observed between its land and maritime neighbors," a remark that was considered as an indirect reference to Venezuela, a country in which Brazil has a great interest due to its oil purchases, the minister stated: We do not have to take our concern further than those normal limits in which a friendly country would like to see that dispute overcome in some way. I do not see Venezuela as Guyana's terrible enemy. They do have problems, but I do not believe that Venezuela wishes to prevent Guyana from developing.

The minister said that there is no reason to believe that this problem will end in an impasse. Justifying his cautious position on the topic in his statements and in the documents that were signed in Guyana, he highlighted the fact that Brazil cannot assume the position of referee. He recalled the persistence of the Guyanese journalists in trying to obtain a definition regarding the dispute.

They persisted a lot, saying that Brazil is a large country and therefore it is in a position to adopt a stance, but that it does not do so. Admitting that in fact we are the large country to which they referred, I reminded them that it is precisely due to that fact that we have greater responsibilities. We cannot adopt an attitude that will harm the parties that are involved. Our role is not that of assuming the position of a judge, but that of exercising the position of a friend.

In evaluating the results of his visit to Suriname and Guyana, the minister stated that the success of the talks and the understanding shown by those two countries regarding the interest to strengthen relationships, which was the implicit purpose of his visit, had been rewarding. He stated that there is a great interest in having those two countries, as well as the rest of the Caribbean countries, view Brazil as the neighbor country which desires to develop a cooperation which will be objective, respectful and of mutual benefit. He also stated that Brazil cannot compromise the atmosphere of confidence which should prevail in the rapprochement with young nations which are seeking political identities. "Therefore, we cannot promise a cooperation which, in practice we will not be able to implement," he pointed out.

The minister stated that although they represent limited markets, Suriname and Guyana are important countries because of their geographical position -- neighboring countries with Brazil -- and because they are young countries with a great number of mutual interests in relations with Brazil and within the Amazon Pact.

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro denied any possibility of Brazil participating in the so-called "mini-Marshal Plan" for the Caribbean, to be disclosed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan shortly.

In addition to the conditions of an economic nature which prevent Brazil from participating in this plan, the minister's advisers pointed out that Brazil -- due to its current position on the continent -- could not "be dragged into participating" since it had not been invited to participate in the talks. Canada, Mexico and Venezuela are the remaining countries which will participate in the plan.

According to the minister's advisers, this position regarding Reagan's plan justifies the importance which Guerreiro granted the visit he made on Thursday to the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) headquarters, in Georgetown. According to Itamaraty, with this visit to the CARICOM the foreign minister was able to show that Brazil has its own communications channel with the Caribbean countries without the need to participate in a plan it was not invited to take part in. The financing of the construction of a highway to connect the Brazilian border with the Guyana capital, which was mentioned by local authorities and media as one of the Guyanese Government's great aspirations, was not included in the package of commitments assumed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at the end of his visit to Georgetown.

The Brazilian committee's explanation was that Brazil does not have the resources to finance a project of that magnitude which would demand great engineering work since it would cross a strip of the Amazon region with accentuated topographic irregularities and because of the need to build a great number of bridges.

Itamaraty advisors have stressed that the only problem which prevents the construction of the highway is of an economic nature and that there is no concern over the Venezuela-Guyana border conflict. Should the highway be built, it would cross all the area claimed by the Venezuelan Government in Guyana on the left side of the Essequipo River. However, Itamaraty believes that the construction of a bridge over the Tucutu River, which is included in one of the agreements signed yesterday at the end of the meeting, will promote trade exchange in the Amazon areas of the two countries, between Boa Vista and the city of Lethem. A great part of Guyana's trade activities, especially that of Georgetown, is maintained by the purchase of merchandize in Boa Vista. The access to this town had become difficult due to the lack of a connection between Bonfim and Lethem.

PMDB TO TAKE STATE GOVERNMENTS, RADIOS TO COURT

PY052125 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The national president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] has announced that the regional boards of the PMDB will take state governments and possibly the radio and television stations to court because, as he stated, they are engaged in disseminating exclusively messages of candidates of the Social Democratic Party in a subliminal manner, thus violating the laws. Ulysses Guimaraes cited as an example the government of Sao Paulo. Its representatives systematically use the radio and television network, especially the TV Cultura, for election campaigning.

PRESIDENT HURTADO DEPARTS FOR BRAZILIAN VISIT

PA071529 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Excerpts] President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea departed from Mariscal Sucre Air Base at 0615 today aboard a Boeing 727 Ecuadorean military air transport accompanied by Cabinet ministers, high-ranking government officials, authorities, legislators and newsmen. During his visit to Brazil the chief of state will outline his theory for a peaceful solution to the territorial problem Ecuador has with Peru.

Minutes before leaving, at his residence he signed a decree by which the presidency of the republic is turned over to Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera during his 5-day absence. It will be delivered by Secretary General of the Public Administration Alfredo Negrete.

President Hurtado is visiting Brazil at the invitation of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. Since it is the first trip to be made by an Ecuadorean head of state, it is considered very important by both governments.

He will arrive today in Manaus, a large commercial center for the Amazon region, where he will board a yacht to tour the Negro River, on whose banks the city is built, and go to where it flows into the Amazon River, glory of Quito. Later on, he will visit the Manaus free zone and the industrial district.

Tomorrow, President Hurtado will go to Brasilia, where he will hold a meeting with President Joao Figueiredo and leaders of parliament. In addition, he will hold a news conference.

On Wednesday, the Ecuadorean president will visit Sao Paulo and on Thursday, Rio de Janeiro. In these two cities, President Hurtado will hold meetings with the governors of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro states. On Friday, President Hurtado and his party will return to Quito from Rio de Janeiro.

President Hurtado is accompanied by Minister of Foreign Relations Luis Valencia, Minister of Commerce Orlando Alcibar and Minister of Natural Resources Eduardo Ortega. He is also accompanied by nine legislators belonging to various parties, National Public Information Secretary Ernesto Alban, the general secretariat of the public administration, high officers of the armed forces, executives of national industry and commerce, reporters and special guests.

Voz de los Andes News Director Vicente Vieira is accompanying the president on his trip. We wish to announce that during President Hurtado's trip, Voz de Los Andes jointly with Quito Domestic Service will head the reports for Ecuador and the world that will come from Brazil.

According to government spokesmen, the visit is being made at the invitation of Brazilian Government. It is very important for Ecuador because during the two meetings the president will hold with President Joao Figueiredo, he will discuss the issue of our territorial problem with Peru. Also, during their visit, the president and officials of his government will sign over 20 pacts and agreements on mutual cooperation in economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields.

Several agreements will be signed by the representatives of the Ecuadorean and Brazilian Governments. The most important is a treaty on peace and friendship for bilateral relations between the two nations. The other agreements have to do with technical assistance and energy cooperation, especially on refining and purchasing Ecuadorean petroleum, assistance in the fields of electrification and telecommunications; training of personnel and air and maritime transport, construction and so forth, as well as agreements for investment in Ecuador by private and state sectors. In addition, industrial and commercial sectors of both nations will hold talks to improve the trade imbalance between the two nations.

FOREIGN MINISTER VALDES COMMENTS ON POLICIES

PY271337 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 10 Jan 82 pp 8, 15

[Exclusive undated EL DIA interview with Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero in Montevideo]

[Text] [Question] Considering that the country's international relations are very important in coordination with trade relations, why is not an aggressive policy of penetration in pro-Western African countries being implemented?

[Answer] We have been studying this matter during 1981. Toward the end of September during the UN General Assembly, we especially contacted the foreign ministers of African countries and other areas who showed similar interest. Regarding this matter, I can only say that new developments are soon going to be reported, therefore it would not be appropriate to say anything at this time. We can say, however, that the Foreign Ministry has put emphasis on the development of economic matters under its jurisdiction; that it has carried out important studies related to nontraditional economic areas; that these studies have been adequately reported at the appropriate levels; and that we have strong faith in the actions which will be taken in the future. In the international field we have noticed two contradictory policies in the foreign ministries of other countries. Some believe in new markets and practically concentrate all their efforts on them. Others do not believe in them and concentrate their efforts in the traditional markets. We believe that both areas have something to offer because as a whole they provide very important possibilities for diversification of international economic relations which can help prevent risks of an economic nature and also temptations by other countries to use economic factors for political purposes.

[Question] What is the role of Uruguay in the Latin American context?

[Answer] The Uruguayan position in Latin America conforms to the attributes which enhance its situation in international relations. Therefore, it really has an outstanding position carrying out bilateral and friendly relations with the other Latin American countries. Uruguay is constantly asked for advice and our country also does the same in accordance with the high-level procedures of these relations. The Foreign Ministry maintains with the Latin American ambassadors accredited to our country particularly friendly relations and our representatives abroad are active within the Latin American group which functions in multilateral international organizations in Geneva, New York, Vienna, Rome, Paris and Brussels. The actions carried out in these forums are not always identical because it depends on the nature of the matters under discussion and on the greater or lesser interest that our country has in each case. However, these actions are always important because of the prestige our country enjoys in these international organizations.

[Question] In the future can any way be found to reestablish relations with Venezuela?

[Answer] On this matter, we can only express the opinion of the Uruguayan foreign minister, that is, the good disposition toward Venezuela which is considered a sister nation with traditional strong friendly relations with out country. We can also point out that the relations between the two countries in the international organizations are completely normal and that the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry has always followed with interest the many positive statements periodically made in diplomatic circles regarding the relations between our two countries.

[Question] Does the fact that Uruguay has a pro-Argentina policy imply that the two countries are carrying out joint actions on various matters?

[Answer] In reality, there is no attitude of "leaning toward" Argentina aside from the attitude resulting from the friendship between our two countries. An exemplary relationship from the international point of view does exist; this is a true model that the international community would like to follow in view of the fact that our two countries have been able to find a peaceful solution to the old border problems; due to the binational joint projects and to the reciprocal interest, consideration and respect show in our international relations based on strict juridical and material equality. There is also a historic link of friendship which guides those who must circumstantially interpret each stage of our relations; and the close proximity of the two capitals has helped in the meetings of our leaders. There is also a feeling of friendship as the result of a common history, the same basic beliefs in the process of independence and the noticeable cultural, racial and even family integration between the two people. Certainly, this exemplary relationship with Argentina does not restrict our identical relations of friendship -- also exemplary -- with their own characteristics, with other countries of the region.

[Question] Regarding the superpowers, how do you define Uruguayan foreign policy?

[Answer] Uruguay has its own independent foreign policy and we believe that it is a policy of strong personality with regard to other nations including the superpowers. It is obvious that ideologically, politically and historically our country is part of the Western world without hesitations or doubts of any kind. It believes in the values of the Western world based on freedom, justice, the essential dignity of men as the principle behind and purpose of the state; in representative democracy and the rule of law both internally and abroad. Therefore, it rejects expressions of hate among men and social classes, totalitarian goals that do not consider the individual, including systems of terror and oppression exercised by the state, individuals or groups whatever their number, material power or boldness. Our country -- faithful to the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and a clear universalist dedication, with an understanding of the people's historic future in accordance with their peculiar characteristics -- maintains relations based on mutual respect and sovereign equality with nations of all blocs of the international community and tries to strengthen these relations without compromising the principles of our foreign policy.

[Question] Mr Minister, what is being done in support of our country's rights in the Antarctic?

[Answer] The document of our ratification of the Washington Treaty on the Antarctic signed on 1 December 1959 was signed in January 1980. On that occasion, the Ministry of Foreign Relations released a declaration establishing Uruguay's great interest in the Antarctic. In order to become a member of the "Antarctic club" -- made up of active members of the system -- it is necessary to have carried out important scientific expeditions and research. Our country has a special, direct and substantial interest in Antarctic matters due to our geographic situation, the contour of its Atlantic coast, the Antarctic's influence on our weather, ecology and marine biology, historic links, and due to our participation in other current treaties which link us specifically with the Antarctic. The Uruguayan Antarctic Institute functions under the Defense Ministry, and the Ministry of Foreign Relations has a representative in this institute. In sum, we can say that this is a very important matter, that work is being carried out and that there is a firm purpose of preserving and enforcing the rights of the nation in this area, an area in which many nations have shown a growing interest.

[Question] Regarding the current events which are stirring up the attention of world public opinion, how does the Foreign Ministry see the events in Central America?

[Answer] We are very much concerned over the situation in Central America because we believe that the problems of Central America affect our entire continent, which is running serious future risks. Our country has been very active in this matter, both at the level of bilateral relations and in international organizations which have discussed this matter.

Armed subversion has chosen Central America as its area of action; this is a challenge not only to the governments and countries of that area, but to the entire continent. Uruguay suffered this experience, perhaps before anyone else, and fortunately it was able to overcome it by its own means without anyone's help. Therefore, it understands better than anybody else the seriousness of the current situation and hopes that the appropriate means will be found so that the Salvadoran people will be able to overcome by themselves the current crisis.

[Question] The events in Poland have shown that all the things taking place in that country can even seal the future of mankind. In the hypothetical case of a U.S. intervention in Poland, -- not the logical Soviet intervention -- would it be supported?

[Answer] We do not believe there is any risk of a U.S. intervention in Poland. Therefore, the question has interest only in theory. From that point of view, we can say that our country believes that no state has the right to intervene or be a judge in the internal affairs of another; that the principle of nonintervention, noninterference, in the internal affairs of another state is the cornerstone of current international law which, along with the principle of equality and mutual respect among the states, has as its basic principle national sovereignty. If this approach is important for any nation, it is much more important for those which are not great powers.

[Question] What has been done in view of the events taking place in Poland?

[Answer] The Ministry of Foreign Relations released a public declaration on 21 December 1981 saying that it was following with the greatest attention the serious events taking place in Poland. Since that time our concern has not decreased; on the contrary it has increased. We feel a profound affection for the Polish people, for its culture, for its unique history during which they have experienced confrontations and sufferings, a situation that creates a special admiration for their courage and national pride. We also cannot fail to realize that Poland has produced a figure who is creating touching emotion in the world today; His Holiness John Paul II. We believe that the Polish situation is putting at stake the principles of international law, the conscience of mankind and quite probably the destiny of the world.

[Question] What is the Uruguayan position in relation to the Camp David agreement, and at the same time, how do you judge our relations with Israel?

[Answer] From the start Uruguay supported the spirit of the Camp David agreement and the following peace treaty. It is known that last August our country agreed to accept an invitation to participate in the multinational peace force for the Sinai. Our relations with Israel are maintained at the well-known traditional level. In the speech delivered at the United Nations, we said that the State of Israel deserves respect for its existence within safe and recognized borders in the framework of a just durable peace with its neighbors.

[Question] In this context, what are the possibilities of our relations with the Arab countries?

[Answer] Uruguay has important relations with the Arab world, particularly with Egypt. The Arab countries offer great possibilities of interest in various aspects. We have diplomatic relations with several Arab countries and we believe that we can develop them even more in the future.

[Question] Mr Valdez Otero, how would you define the Uruguayan foreign policy in relation to the countries of the Third World?

[Answer] I believe that a distinction should be made between the countries of the Third World and the policies of the Third World. The so-called "Third World policies" have certain things which cannot be shared by our country because sometimes it functions through the majority of Western countries which make decisions that do not agree with the traditional principles of our foreign policy. This is why our country is not a member and should not be a member of the group of nonaligned countries.

However, the relations with the countries of the Third World are of great interest to Uruguay because the Third World comprises the developing countries, of which we are also a member as a developing country. This explains our membership in the Group of 77, which is now made up of 127 nations which include Asian, African and Latin American groups. The Group of 77 pursues economic goals, it represents the interests of the developing countries and will be able to obtain important achievements as long as it refrains from the temptation of falling into political statements of a Third World nature. This is precisely one of the many aspects where our country has a clear and definite position which benefits the predominant tendency in our region.

[Question] In conclusion, do you believe that the changes taking place in domestic policies are going to change Uruguayan foreign policy?

[Answer] I am answering this question not as a foreign minister but as a citizen. As minister of foreign relations you must have noticed that I never referred to our internal policies. This is a matter of exclusive interest to our country, in which no other state or international organization should interfere. This is a matter which should not be discussed when talking to international public opinion, because we have said more than once that national sovereignty requires the free determination of legal order and internal policies. As citizens, we can indeed express satisfaction at the fact that the process being carried out in the country is fulfilling -- without haste, with firmness and without faltering -- the goals established from the start aimed at reestablishing a representative democracy through the free activity of political parties. Our country confronted before anybody else the challenge of international terrorism and armed subversion and found the appropriate means to preserve, without anybody's help, the national integrity. It is now ready to set a new example in accordance with its great historic past. This is how Artigas' thoughts and Uruguayan tradition, so embedded in our people, are honored.

COSTA RICAN CANDIDATE SAYS PANAMA MUST JOIN CDC

PA060030 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Interview with Costa Rican Presidential Candidate Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier of the Unity Coalition; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are asking Mr Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier to give us his opinion about the demonstration of force a few days ago. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] On Saturday, the people of Costa Rica confirmed that we will win the elections. On that same Saturday, I told the Costa Ricans that I was declaring myself president-elect and that next Sunday the people will ratify its will in freedom and with sovereignty. This was corroborated by the demonstration for our opponent the following day. While we held a majestic demonstration on Saturday, exclusively at the metropolitan level, our opponent had to spend four times as much as we did and had to mobilize the whole country; they brought people from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast and from the north to the south in an attempt to equal us. This means that we have many more followers than they have and that next Sunday I will have the honor to preside over the national government becuase they had to mobilize the whole country in order to hold a demonstration similar to ours, which comprised only the metropolitan area of San Jose Province.

[Question] As president, what would your opinion be of the Central American Democratic Community [CDC] which this government [words indistinct]?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] that question, because I have already spoken here on that subject. I believe that the formation of the democratic community is convenient, but I protested in Costa Rica because Panama has not been invited to participate in it. Panama should have been present. Panama now has a government elected by the people. Although it was not elected through a direct but through indirect elections, the truth is that Panama elected Corregimiento representatives who in turn elected President Royo. To me, President Royo is a constitutional president of the Republic of Panama, a man who loves, believes in and has faith in democracy for his country. There are already full guarantees for direct free elections in Panama in 1984. Panama must be part of the Central American Democratic Community. When I was foreign minister and had the opportunity to summon the first foreign ministers meeting in the past 10 years, we talked about why people said Central America and Panama as if Panama was foreign to us. One of the first agreements we reached was to say that Central America includes Panama. We all are located on the Central American isthmus; therefore, a Central American Democratic Community cannot exist without Panama's participation.

[Question] Do you have any special message to Panamanians and to the Costa Ricans who live in the border area in Panamanian territory?

[Answer] Yes. To our dear Panamanian friends, once again our love and appreciation as always. I wish to tell them that they will always have in me a true friend of Panama and that during my government, Panamanians and Costa Ricans will have the best relations. To my fellow countrymen who are in the southern part of Paso de Canoas, I wish to invite them to vote here on Sunday and to participate in the Costa Rican people's triumph.

DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY, U.S., COSTA RICA SCORED

PA040151 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Geb 82 p 4

[Joaquin Beleno column: "The Central American Democratic Community"]

[Text] The United States has imposed on a politically bankrupt Carazo Odio, the participation of Costa Rica in a brand new Central American Democratic Community (this is the first time I have written this name) in exchange for lifting the tuna embargo and more flexible deadlines "for multimillionaire Costa Rican international debts."

The signing for the creation of the Central American Democratic Community took place in San Jose, Costa Rica, but the community was structured in Washington in line with the guidance provided by the so-called Santa Fe Documents. The community was "created" with the signatures of the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. Right now El Salvador is governed by an infamous dictatorship that has just slaughtered 19 civilians in the San Antonio Abad neighborhood where the troops raped six young girls under 15. Honduras recently left behind 10 years of military government. Costa Rica has been put in such a state of economic impotence by Carazo Odio, with an exchange rate 40 colones to $1, that it will sign anything. The Central American Democratic Community pact politically excludes Panama as a Central American nation. The inconsiderate decision to exclude Panama from Central America is either an obvious error or the result of Panama's decision not to participate and to leave its steak out of the smoke. This is something President Aristides Royo should explain, and if he remains silent, then it should be explained by Foreign Minister Jorge E. Illueca. It is puzzling that Costa Rica should exclude Panama from, or should not favor having Panama in, a Central American democratic alliance, while being in favor of associating itself with El Salvador (whose government will never return the hijackers of a Costa Rican plane to Costa Rica) in a most shameful democratic alliance. This alliance is shameful because a democratic country does not kill 35,000 of its citizens so that the oligarchy may continue governing. Besides, for the sake of reciprocity, Carazo should have invited Panama into the community. In a good-neighbor gesture, Panama has given Costa Rica the same guarantees that it gave Colombia reagarding transit through the canal in the year 2000 [sentence as published]. In addition, for security reasons, a country without an army should not turn itself into the ham for a "sandwich" between two countries that together have a 35,000-man army and a 12,000-man guard. In my opinion, Carazo Odio, in becoming an accomplice of Washington in this creation, has involved Costa Rica in the Central American arms race and has not created a democratic community in this region.

The Panamanian people are asking for, and expect, a good explanation of what is happening in Central America and why Panama was excluded.

AIR PANAMA, AEROFLOT SIGN SALES AGREEMENT

PA051629 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Air Panama Airline and the Soviet Airline Aeroflot recently signed an agreement whereby Air Panama and Aeroflot become sales representatives of each other in their countries. The agreement, signed on 13 January, strictly refers to the sale of tickets, cargo and mail, besides the handling of reservations. The agreement was signed by Engr Tomas Paredes and (Mikhail Ludvinov) and contemplates a mutual commission system. The only connecting point will be Mexico City. According to Paredes, Air Panama is merely sales representative for Aeroflot and vice versa.

[Begin recording] [Paredes] According to the agreement signed between the two airlines, Aeorflot and Air Panama become sales representatives of each other in their respective countries. It means we can sell Aeroflot flight routes on our tickets and Aeroflot can sell Air Panama flight routes on their tickets.

[Question] Does this agreement provide for Aeroflot to move to Panama in the future?
[Answer] No; that is not contemplated in the signed agreement. Besides, that does not concern us, but the Foreign Ministry and civil aeronautics authorities.
[Question] Did you discuss the announced arrival here of 600 Soviets to reside here [as heard], and where did the information originate?
[Answer] The figure is correct. In fact, the Soviets already passed through Panama on three Air Panama flights on the Caracas-Panama route, on their way to Nicaragua. From there, Aeroflot will fly them back to Moscow.
[Question] What are the advantages of this agreement for Panama?
[Answer] I will have to limit my answer to Air Panama. The agreement permits Air Panama to extend a broader and better service to our clients who, for one reason or another, may wish to continue to travel on Aeroflot. It will also mean added dividends through the commissions earned for services rendered. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CLOSES; MONGE APPEARS WINNER

Calm Election Held

PY080134 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0105 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 7 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Supreme Electoral Court declared the voting in the Costa Rican presidential election closed at 1800 local time (2400 GMT) today. The election took place in a generally calm climate throughout the country, with only minor incidents in some places in the interior, the court reported.

Calderon Concedes to Monge

PA080418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 7 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Social Christian candidate for the presidency of Costa Rica in this Sunday's election, has conceded defeat to Social Democrat Luis Alberto Monge. Projections indicate that Monge, the candidate of the National Liberation Party, will win over 590,000 of the 1 million votes cast today. Calderon, of the governing Social Christian coalition called Unity will win some 350,000 votes, according to media estimates.

The defeated candidate expressed his appreciation for "the efforts and the sentiments of the thousands of Costa Ricans who supported him in the 18 months of political struggle in the electoral campaign." He added that he accepted "the will of the people, who chose Luis Alberto Monge to be president of the republic beginning on 8 May," the date on which incumbent President Rodrigo Carazo Odio will step down.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON DISCUSSES GUERRILLAS, ELECTIONS

PA062350 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2010 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Press conference given by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Salvadoran Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, at ARENA headquarters in San Salvador on 5 February -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Major, international news agencies have recently reported that U.S. troops might come to cooperate in counteracting the subversives. In addition, Ambassador Hinton has said that elections won't solve the Salvadoran conflict. What is your comment?

[Answer] First of all, regarding the troops, I think that those reports are false. There is no possibility that U.S. troops will come to participate in the conflict. The Salvadoran armed forces have enough ability to control the domestic situation. Moreover, we would oppose the presence of U.S. troops on our territory. (?We cannot) justify the Vietnamization of this process. We don't think it is advisable and we hope that the arrival of foreign troops to fight in our country will never be accepted.

As for Ambassador Hinton's statement, I think that there was a misinterpretation; he subsequently clarified his statement. He did not say that the elections are not a solution. He believes that the elections are a solution. He only made a comment very similar to the question of [words indistinct] that the leftwing, in this case the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front], is not going to participate in the elections and that this is regrettable.

[Question] The leftist guerrillas claimed this morning that they have divided the country [words indistinct] to the south and that they exercise military control over that important part of the country. Since before becoming a politician you were a military officer and you know this country's situation, what do you think of the leftwing guerrillas' claim? Do you think it is possible?

[Answer] I have always said that it would be dangerous if those groups gain control of a small liberated territory for a brief time, achieve the renowned belligerent status and then form a government. We would then enter a process of civil war, since there would be two governments in the territory. I doubt that they have the power to do so. They make more noise and disseminate more propaganda than they achieve military victories. I have said that they have lost the military war. They are waging large-scale terrorism to intimidate us, so that [words indistinct].

In the latest actions that they have been staging [words indistinct] regarding southern Usulutan. Remember that [words indistinct]. The mountains of (Jucaran) are located there. There are only two routes into the area. I hope that the armed forces will take the correct and necessary measures to prevent the guerrillas from consolidating themselves in that region for a couple of days. The guerrillas' failure to obtain the people's support is also notorious. They have had to kidnap and take youths into service by force.

Therefore, I don't think that they can achieve their specific objectives. However, all Salvadorans have the moral duty to cooperate with the armed forces as much as possible, to prevent just the kind of situation you mentioned, the possibility that these guys might control us militarily. This message should be sent to every corner of the country.

[Question] Does ARENA favor or oppose the attitude of the Central Electoral Council [CCE]? Do you think it is acting impartially and independently?

[Answer] I initially stated my recognition of Bustamante [CCE president] and (?expressed doubts about) the other members of the council following the attitude it assumed toward the law that was imposed on us and its current composition. I hope that they will act well. I cannot anticipate anything negative about them.

[Question] I would like to ask a quesiton that complements what you have said. You said that the FDR seeks to make people believe that abstention in the elections means support for the FDR. If this is not true and if there were such absenteeism in the elections, what do you think it would mean?

[Answer] It would be an indication that there is fear and uncertainty, that there are many people outside the country, many identification cards torn up by the guerrillas and many people displaced from their homes. In sum, it would indicate many things, but it would never mean support for the FDR and the FMLN. Otherwise, we would have already seen the people's support for them and acceptance of their goals. The people's attitude shows that they don't support them and that they will never recognize them as a politically representative force.

GUATEMALA

ASSEMBLY DEPUTY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN REGION

PA040230 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] In a brief analysis of U.S. influence on our countries, independent deputy (Oscar Enriquez Guerra) said that Americans have always had an erroneous political concept of Central America. To support his assertion, he said that the United States was to blame for the Cuban situation since it contributed to upholding the Batista tyranny. Later on, it helped Fidel Castro oust Batista and finally it cut off all aid to Cuba.

(Enriquez Guerra) pointed out that the same thing has happened in Nicaragua. The United States created the Somoza dynasty and then promoted Nicaragua politically, economically and financially and now, the United States has withdrawn all aid from the Sandinists after helping them to overthrow Somoza. We people pay for the Americans' errors. This is the real situation we are also facing today in Guatemala, the parliamentarian explained.

On another topic (Enriquez Guerra) showed newsmen the invitation which the national secretary of the Costa Rican National Liberation Party had sent inviting him to observe the general elections on 7 February. The deputy said he has accepted the invitation because of the bonds of friendship he feels with Costa Rica's democratic sectors.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS STRICT AUSTERITY PLAN

PA052230 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] President Roberto Suazo Cordoba urged the members of his cabinet to abide by the approved austerity plan. This plan should greatly help in solving the country's economic situation caused by inflation and the high cost of fuels. Therefore, it has been decided that the government will not purchase any more vehicles this year. Agencies lacking transportation must borrow from those better supplied.

NICARAGUA

GROUP SAYS 20,000 MEN SET EL SALVADOR INVASION

PA051254 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Yesterday the National Coordination Committee for Solidarity with the Salvadoran People revealed the imminent invasion of El Salvador by an inter-American army of 20,000 men under a Pentagon plan. Soldiers from Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay will be arriving in Honduras in March and April, the source added. These troops will use Honduras as their base to attack El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

The U.S. military plans, which will be carried out when the new [Salvadoran] Government assumes power after the March elections, provides for the implementation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR. By then, all the members of the TIAR will have their units in Honduras ready to attack, the National Coordinating Committee for Solidarity with the Salvadoran People said.

It added that imperialism is using the so-called Central American Democratic Community to legalize the presence of these armies in the region. The Pentagon plan, which Alexander Haig recently justified, also calls for a military blockade of Nicaragua along its border with Honduras and its coasts.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY LEADERS MEET IN MIAMI

PA041941 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A dispatch from New York reveals that over 100 leaders of mercenary bands stationed in the United States and nieghboring nations held an open meeting in Miami to discuss alternative actions against the Nicaraguan revolution. With the acquiescence of Washington authorities, the terrorists preparing militarily to attack Nicaragua met to analyze the next steps to be taken to overthrow the governing Junta of National Reconstruction.

As evidence of the complicity of the U.S. Government with their activities, the renowned former collaborators of Anastasio Somoza and one of the promoters of the counterrevolution, Fernando Aguero, confessed that having the support of the Reagan administration for our cause, the struggle against the Nicaraguan revolution must be bolstered. It appears that, disregarding the Nicaraguan people's fighting determination, they reached the conclusion that only through armed action can they try a return to the past regime.

'PROOF' CITED OF COMING U.S. INTERVENTION

PA051250 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Each day we gather more proof of the destabilizing, subversive and interventionist actions of imperialism and its agents and their counterrevolutionary plan in Central America, especially against El Salvador and Nicaragua. U.S. officials were forced to reveal the interventionist game of imperialism and testify under oath before the U.S. Congress Foreign Relations Committee that the Reagan government is trying to destabilize, through armed actions, the Sandinist people's revolution. They don't even hide it anymore, they proclaim it.

Let's see if we are right or not. Let's prove this with facts. To commit their crimes, the torturing and raping gangs of Zelaya Norte requested the support of the former Somozist guards who are openly training in Florida and California. They also requested the support of Honduran soldiers, like Major (Luque), chief of the Puerto Lempira military garrison, and of Argentine advisers.

The denunciation made by ABC White House reporter Sam Donalson is then not just a coincidence. He said that the Reagan administration has proposed to the Argentine military the possibility of infiltrating Argentine clandestine combat troops into Nicaragua to overthrow the Sandinist government. But here again, according to the imperialists, the culprits are the sparrows who shoot at the hawks, Red Riding Hood who eats the big bad wolf, and the honest man who attacks the thief.

That is how the interventionists are. They have no scruples for anything or anybody. That's why Foreign Minister d'Escoto has told the AP in Washington, regarding the behavior of the United States in Central America, that obviously the United States is not worried about blocking the traffic of arms to El Salvador through Nicaragua because they know there is no such traffic. The foreign minister added that what does concern the United States is how to justify its increased military and political intervention in El Salvador and that one of the easiest ways to do so is by alleging that Nicaragua is sending arms to El Salvador.

These are the facts, not just words. The aggression is really materializing, just like Commander Arce Castano said yesterday. But there are more and bigger truths, as big as the pyramids. What are U.S. officials doing commuting back and forth from Miami to Honduras, in particular?

RADIO SANDINO SCORES 'IMPERIALIST HYSTERIA'

PA051639 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Commentary: "Impotent Imperialist Hysteria"]

[Text] The imperialist campaign against peace in Central America continues at a fast pace in Washington and other capitals with attacks on Cuba and Nicaragua, part of an international disinformation campaign to justify their landing in El Salvador as the blow prior to their jumping on us with their claws to annihilate us, which is what they want to do, and then to go on to smash the entire patriotic and progressive movement in the isthmus.

We say that the campaign continues because Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, has added new threats to those made a few hours earlier by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders against Nicaragua and the Central American people.

According to international news agencies, the chief of U.S. diplomacy repeated the wornout charge that Nicaragua is being used as a base to export subversion and armed intervention in Central America.

Let's respond to this odd statement of the general who is secretary of state. What evidence can you present to the world to prove that Nicaragua is exporting subversion and armed intervention in El Salvador and other countries of the area? Are you by any chance referring to the notorious white book you published last year, with imaginary evidence that convinced no one?

We Nicaraguans, Mr General, do not export subversion, or plot, or carry out interventions against the Central American countries. On the contrary, it is you who are training 1,500 Salvadoran soldiers in your own United States to launch them against the civilian Salvadoran population. It is you, gentlemen, who without any regard for the violation of human rights by the Duarte junta, are petitioning in Congress for $53 million more so that the genocide may continue in a country far from the United States.

It is you who have permitted more than 100 chieftains of the mercenary bands being organized in U.S. territory to freely meet, as if they were in their own house, in the Mecca of the counterrevolution and mercenaries, Miami, Florida.

The exporting of subversion, terrorism and intervention is being done by your government, Mr Haig, because it is your government that permits the training of mercenaries and people without a fatherland in U.S. territory and pleasingly tolerates Fernando Aguero -- who is a member of the board of directors of the Democratic Conservative Party, of the counterrevolutionary Democratic Alliance Group -- saying the following in front of your own noses: Considering the friendly feelings of the Reagan administration toward our common cause, we must activate the struggle against the present Nicaraguan Government. And he added: Our hopes must be based on arms, because only an armed struggle will produce a return to the previous order.

The exporting of subversion and interventionism is carried out by your government when you affirm that in Central America, a collective response to danger is arising with the formation of the Central American Democratic Community, which has been rightly called the sixth alliance organized by you, for a few dollars more, to invoke the Rio de Janeiro Treaty, and to have a cheap legal coverup to land in El Salvador and to save your Duartist partners from collapse.

It is you who is promoting interventionism and subversion, Mr Haig, when you ominously threaten us with all type of actions, political, economic and those involving security. This is the reason, perhaps, why Representative Tom Harkin, upset, was unable to refrain from saying that the U.S. people are fed up with Reagan's policy toward El Salvador.

If a U.S. citizen, who is linked to the system that Mr Haig defends, says he is fed up, our people, we who are the target of your attacks and threats, if threatened gun in hand, can only get ready to exercise a right of individuals and people -- the right to defend ourselves from mercenaries or from the marines. Elementary, Mr Haig, elementary.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS D'ESCOTO, KIRKPATRICK DEBATE

PA061426 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Ignacio Briones Torres commentary]

[Text] Last night Nicaraguan and New York television viewers were able to see what we could describe as a television debate between Father Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister, and Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

At the same time that the two figures were replying in English to the questions from the program's moderators, their statements were simultaneously translated into Spanish here in Managua so that the Nicaraguan audience could fully understand them. First of all, we must stress the importance of the debate as well as the fact that it was broadcast in Nicaragua. This shows our authorities' desire to have a subject of such importance as the relations with the United States openly discussed before the Nicaraguan people.

Everyone is aware that those relations have been at a level of misunderstanding on the part of those who direct the U.S. foreign policy. Moreover, they have been virtually characterized by Washington's aggressive attitude of constant threats of economic blockades and unfortunate announcements against our country. Foreign Minister d'Escoto is in the United States to clarify the Nicaraguan position and truth for the U.S. public.

According to what Mrs Kirkpatrick said in the debate, the Reagan administration has established an invariable mental picture which does not permit any rectification. They have told themselves a lie so many times that they have ended up believing it. As is general knowledge, this lie consists in accusing Nicaragua of being the bridge for the weapons used by the guerrillas struggling for liberation in the brother country of El Salvador. According to the U.S. mentality, the weapons come from the Soviet Union and Cuba. Mrs Kirkpatrick again insisted on this and at one moment emphatically stated that the United States considers this absolute truth. Watching and listening to her on television, the viewer is moved to ask her what Foreign Minister d'Escoto also asked: If the United States maintains that allegation with so much conviction, why doesn't it present the necessary proof to fully confirm it?

It must be known that the famous white paper issued by the State Department some months ago and distributed in several Latin American and European countries is essentially based on speculations and suppositions. The United States supposes that Nicaragua supplies weapons to the Salvadorans and based on that supposition, it drafts and carries out its policy of aggression against Nicaragua.

In truth, the political leaders of the current Yankee administration do not seem to be serious individuals. After seeing her facial and hand gestures, Mrs Kirpatrick gave us the impression that she is a lady who is somewhat unconvinced of the value of what she says. She accompanies her words with gestures that perhaps unconsciously contradict what she is saying. We would say that in some ways, her demeanor or the manner in which she expresses herself and her gestures represent or symbolize in some way the insensitive character of her country's policy. At least that is the impression she left in the viewer.

PAPER REPORTS BORGE INTERVIEW ON '60 MINUTES'

PA051922 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] Political pluralism, the mixed economy, freedom of the press, the systematic attacks of counterrevolutionary bands against Nicaragua, the camps in Miami, the threats of imperialism and the willingness to improve relations between the United States and Nicaragua were the most important topics discussed during an exclusive interview granted yesterday by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez to the New York CBS program "60 Minutes." CBS journalist Mike Wallace, host of the program, asked a number of questions that were answered and emphatically explained by Borge.

After holding several meetings with leaders of dissident parties and the editors of LA PRENSA newspaper, Wallace questioned Borge about freedom of the press and the popular demonstrations staged to condemn certain statements by non-Sandinist leaders.

However, beginning a conversation with the Nicaraguan leader before the interview, Wallace expressed appreciation of our revolution's openness toward the foreign press and noted that, in contrast to the period under the defeated dictatorship, newsmen are no longer persecuted in the streets by repressive guardsmen.

Wallace asked the Nicaraguan Minister why LA PRENSA is linked to the CIA and whether there is concrete proof of such links. Commander Borge reaffirmed what he said some days ago at the newsmen's association; that in view of the ideological manifestations noted in the paper, one supposes that it has been infiltrated by that repressive organization.

"The very statements made by the paper in the issue on the day after my analysis and in the issues that I used for the analysis are an indication that there is freedom of expression in our country," Borge added.

The host of "60 Minutes" asked Commander Borge: What do you want of the United States? The commander replied emphatically: "We want respect and friendly relations, the same respect as from any other large or small nation."

The journalist, who was somewhat uninformed regarding the events on the Atlantic coast involving some clergymen, asked Commander Borge why they had been deported. Borge informed him that he realized there had been a misunderstanding on the part of middle-level officials of the Interior Ministry in that case and that as soon as he became aware of it, he had given express orders to have the clergymen return.

The camps in Miami, which represent a constant imperialist threat to Nicaragua, was another of the topics discussed during the interview, which will be seen by 50 million U.S. citizens in the next few days. On this subject, the newsman asked Borge whether an intervention in Nicaragua is possible and whether mercenaries are being trained in Miami to invade this Central American country. The commander said that Cuban and Nicaraguan mercenaries who support the deposed Somoza regime are training in U.S. territory to invade Nicaragua.

Later Commander Borge asked a similar question of the interviewer, who said he had been in those camps, as had other U.S. newsmen. Borge asked exactly how many mercenaries are in those camps and Wallace, without giving any specific number, said that the training centers look like recreation campsites. He said that two individuals called Bambio and Juan Carlos identify themselves as chiefs of one of the counterrevolutionary camps, whose radius of action is on the border with Honduras. [as published]

In the interview, which lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours, much emphasis was placed on pluralism and democracy, as well as on the popularity of Sandinist leaders in Nicaragua. In this regard, Commander Borge told the newsman that he would have preferred to have held the interview at a site on the outskirts of the capital, surrounded by children and workers. He noted, moreover, that revolutionary leaders in Nicaragua go before the people to discuss the problems being faced by the Nicaraguan process. He added that any U.S. official, including President Reagan, could visit Nicaragua and appear before the people if necessary.

The U.S. newsman emphasized certain questions taken from diversionary reports by some transnational agencies regarding "Russian infiltration of our territory, the exporting of the revolution to other countries, the arms buildup, 'the unjust closures' of some media and other reports."

The Nicaraguan minister explained to the newsman that the transnational news agencies stubbornly print false reports, such as, for example, that Miskitos are being massacred on the border with Honduras or that in Nicaragua there are Vietnamese airplanes and other such stories, without bothering later to publish the true reports such as the Honduran foreign minister's emphatic denial of the alleged massacre of Miskitos on the northern border by Sandinist soldiers. Finally, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge sent fraternal greetings to the U.S. people and government, reiterating an appeal for them to maintain toward developing countries the best relations and the solidarity that they deserve.

OFFICIAL GIVES DETAILS OF ATLANTIC COAST CONSPIRACY

PA040330 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 82

[News conference by Capt Roberto Sanchez, public relations chief of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, moderated by Manuel Espinosa at the Government House in Managua on 4 February--recorded]

[Excerpts] Companero newsmen: On the instructions of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, we are holding this news conference to give the Nicaraguan people and the international public the details of the breaking up of a counterrevolutionary plan of aggression against the Indian populations in northern Zelaya. The plan aimed at implementing a separatist project for that region of our country.

This plan was conceived and executed jointly by Steadman Fagoth, former agent of the Somozist security office and the counterrevolutionary gangs of former Somozist guardsmen which operate with impunity from Honduras. Some clergy of various religious sects which operate in that region participated directly in the plan.

The objective of the counterrevolutionary and antinational plan was to cause a general uprising of the Miskito Indian communities with a view toward gaining control of that region of the country. In this way, the intervention of foreign military forces would be made possible and those forces would support the project to separate that region from Nicaragua.

The plan was named Operation Red Christmas. It began in November. Since then a chain of armed aggressions, seizures of towns, death threats against townspeople who didn't cooperate with those plans, kidnappings, murders and rapes as well as a climate of terror and insecurity in the region has been seen.

The Sandinist armed forces have just disclosed that the plan's tactics included ambushes along the Coco River, the region's only transportation route. The objective was to paralyze the native communities and force the residents to emigrate to Honduras because they could not carry out their normal activities. The supply network was substantially disrupted, producing a shortage of commodities vital to the river communities.

At the same time that all these armed counterrevolutionary actions were being staged, ideological campaigns to sow confusion and opposition to the Sandinist revolution among the Miskitos were intensified. At the international level, a campaign of discredit, slander and misinformation regarding the situation in that region was carried out.

In accordance with the testimony of those under arrest, there is significant proof of the amount of logistics support provided by some members of the Honduran Army whose names have opportunely been denounced. They include Maj Leonel Luque, military chief of the region bordering northern Zelaya, and officers of the Argentine Army who are providing the advice necessary to implement these plans of aggression. Finally, there is also the direct and constant support in resources and men from the counterrevolutionary groups in the U.S. training camps in California and Florida. To this must be added the installation since September of military training camps in various locations of northern Zelaya, including (?one in) [name indistinct] and others.

This is a general description of the counterrevolutionary plan that began to be implemented in November and which sought to bring death, destruction and chaos to our country.

We will now give you specific facts. So that there will be no doubts, at the end of this statement we will give you documents that include details, dates, names, locations, letters and photographs which clearly show the extent of this counterrevolutionary plan.

During November 1981, there were a number of armed incursions in northern Zelaya by counterrevolutionary gangs from Honduras. They attacked military border units of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and residents of the communists of Soledad, El Gamalote, [name indistinct], Krasa, Cerro Colorado, (Guani), (Lumus), (Turrin), Asang and Santa Isabel.

We must particularly mention the murder of state security official [name indistinct]. He was kidnapped and taken to Honduras where he was brutally tortured before being killed. The following counterrevolutionaries participated in this action: (Herman Batis), [words indistinct] [name indistinct], (Eulalio Chale), (Rogelio Pantin) and (Patterson Pantin).

We must also mention the murder of EPS officer (Julio Cesar Granados Lopez) and (Edgar Espinoza Gonzalez), members of the border guards. In that same ambush in Asang, Companeros (Ignacio Ortega) and (Juan Rugama Duarte) were kidnapped and taken to Honduras.

The month of December presented increasing counterrevolutionary activity in which Miskitos and former national guardsmen participated. At the beginning of the month, they murdered health professor (Benigno Romero). Sixty counterrevolutionaries held up a national staple foods enterprise [ENABAS] warehouse in that region.

There was an incursion on the community of (Angresparan) in which three townspeople were killed. Two companeros who work in the people's education centers were killed in other attacks by counterrevolutionary bands in the towns of (Iguas), La Esperanza and (Cuchinitas). Diversionist propaganda was spread in which the townspeople were urged to cross into Honduras. Those who resisted were threatened with death.

A patrol of FSLN troops of the State Security General Directorate under the command of 2d Lt (Reynaldo Mairena Amador), which had left San Carlos on a reconnaissance mission was kidnapped.

Another three companero borderguards and the Sandinist people's militia were ambushed and killed near the community of [name indistinct]. At the same time, a helicopter of the Sandinist armed forces was attacked and eight companeros were killed.

One of the individuals arrested and involved in the San Carlos events admitted that one of our companeros whom we found wounded with his legs broken and a bullet wound in his stomach had been undressed by four members of the band who had planned to impale him on a stake that had a knife on one end. I am going to show you photographs that reveal this monstrosity of torture, beastiality and massacre.

[Manuel Espinosa] We are going to ask the companero newsmen not to publish these photographs out of respect for the people of Nicaragua, the memory of the fallen soldiers and, above all, out of consideration for their relatives. We only want newsmen to witness these (?facts).

[Sanchez] As Companero Manuel Espinosa has said, we are offering these photographs as evidence proving that these bands operate [word indistinct] the past, since they are formed by Somozist guards. We also wish to show some things which might seem to be small details, but which also show their [word indistinct]. For example, this string appears very simple. In San Carlos, these strings were tied around the necks of the companeros to strangle them slowly.

This knapsack we have here was also brought by a mere coincidence. It belonged to one of the companero borderguards who were killed and later, during the investigation, was found on the roof of the house of (Higinio Mercado).

In (Liwacarna), a group of 15 counterrevolutionaries ambushed (Oscar Hudson), the administrator of the community's hospital, who was traveling in the company of Dr (Nidia Cunningham) and nurse (Regina Lewis). Companero (Hudson) as well as Dr Cunningham and Nurse Lewis are natives of the area.

They identified with the Miskito race and have worked for years, administering medicine and saving the Miskito population, especially children.

Companero (Hudson) was wounded but able to escape a group of counterrevolutionaries. But the band took Dr Cunningham and Nurse Lewis into Honduras, where they were raped. During this oprobious action, they chanted religious songs. At dawn on 19 December, Dr Cunningham and the nurse were returned to the community of (Liwacarna) where they told this dramatic story.

When the year was almost over, in the town of (Andrestaran), a band of 25 counterrevolutionaries kidnapped citizen (Jose Morales), who later was found with his throat slit and his eyes popped out.

In January, 60 counterrevolutionaries attacked the town of Raiti, where a 7-hour battle ensued with borderguards. Companeros (Ignacio Medina Zenteno), (Tomas Rivera) and (Jose Luis Jerez) of the Sandinist people's militias perished.

Also on 2 January, a group of 45 counterrevolutionaries arrived at (?Licuaia). After stealing some equipment, they took two vehicles to (La Micanda), where they burned the bridge at the entrance to the town and clashed with the Sandinist people's militias. As a result, two counterrevolutionaries were killed and a former guardsman named (Leoncio McCoy Robinson), who was carrying a [word indistinct] was captured.

The next day, that is on 3 January, Honduran planes and helicopters flew over the border posts of Leymus, San Carlos, (Villa Carma) and Asang while Honduran troops travelled by canoe downriver toward (Andrestara).

On the following days, counterrevolutionary incursions occurred in (Tuscultara), Siksayari, where a reservist named (Jimmy Garcia Aguilar) and his wife were kidnapped and two revolutionary soldiers were killed.

All of these attacks, ambushes, kidnappings, rapes and murders by soldiers of the armed forces against peasants and townspeople of the communities adjacent to the Coco River across from the Honduran border resulted in a sorrowful toll of 60 victims including members of the Sandinist armed forces and civilians. Many of them were atrociously tortured before being murdered.

On this occasion, we must stress that in this wave of crimes committed by counterrevolutionary groups operating from Honduras against Nicaragua, there is great similarity in the methods and ferocity used by the Somozist national guard to kill our people during the dictatorship.

It is no coincidence that fully identified former guardsmen are directly implicated in most of these criminal ambushes, among them (Nicodemo Serapio), (Andres Serapio), (Manuel Guaydit), (Andalacio Flores), (Julian Suaso), (Angelino Serapio), [name indistinct], (Felipe Sengla Rivera), (Jose Alvarez), (Alfonso Bernabe), (Alexander Vanegas), (Raul Diaz Garcia), (Alfredo Flores), (Vasquil Bel) and (Secundino Crecencia).

Likewise, we must also inform our people that several of the individuals arrested in connection with these incidents have pointed to the participation of pastors of different religious sects operating in that region.

Now we will present pastor (Efrain Omier Wilson), currently under arrest on charges of involvement in counterrevolutionary activities.

In view of the magnitude of these aggressions, of the counterrevolutionary crimes and the obligation that the Nicaraguan Government has to guard the security of all its citizens, as established in article 3 of the fundamental statutes of rights and guarantees, we proceeded, with the approval of all the residents of the zones affected by the enemy's actions, to move some communities from the Coco River zone to the banks of Kukalaya River, along the road between Puerto Cabezas and Rosita.

I wish to point out that as result of this decision, for the first time in history these Nicaraguan citizens have had access to medical care, proper food, electricity, means of communications, provided by the joint efforts of various state institutions, such as the Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast, INICA, the Ministries of Health and Education and others.

These services would not have been possible in the Coco River zone, where in addition to being subjected to the bands' constant aggressions which threaten their lives, the best conditions and requisites for agriculture are lacking because of the constant floods and the poor soil.

In view of these criminal activities, we must make the following announcement: As long as the present situation prevails in the fifth region, all the measures taken by the revolutionary government will be maintained. So far, some 100 persons, seriously involved in the counterrevolutionary plot have been arrested and arraigned for trial according to the normal procedures.

We want to make a general call to all people to remain on the alert and on the warpath, because we are convinced that these sinister and criminal plans, uncovered by the Sandinist armed forces in northern Zelaya, are part of a destabilizing campaign by the imperialist and local reactionary sectors which, in alliance with the counterrevolutionary bands, are trying to obstruct and destroy the process.

Now more than ever, our vanguard's slogan: Unity in the face of an aggression, becomes more urgent so that we can face any plot to endanger the people's gains obtained with the 19 July victory.

EMBASSY IN USSR REPORTS ON 'RED CHRISTMAS' PLAN

PA060133 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow -- The Nicaraguan Embassy in the Soviet Union has distributed a press communique on the discovery of the counterrevolutionary plan called Red Christmas in Zelaya Department. The press communique summarizes the report issued by the Sandinist armed forces to reveal the separatist plan.

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO STOPOVER IN SPAIN

PA062318 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto arrived in Madrid today from New York. He is on his way to Libya for an official visit. At Madrid's airport, the foreign minister said that he had no official contact with U.S. authorities in New York and that U.S. television covered a dialogue he held with U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

D'Escoto said that the United States maintains a policy of not speaking directly with Nicaragua. My last contact with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was in December, he noted. During the improvised news conference in Madrid, D'Escoto said that Nicaragua, contrary to what rumors may say, has not established a secret dialogue with the United States. He said that the United States continues its policy of verbal terrorism against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, the foreign minister noted, has the second largest gross national produce increase in Latin America and the largest in Central America. Nicaragua is self-sufficient in food and is preparing an elections law to restructure its political parties and to move toward general elections in 1985.

He said that Nicaragua does not want to be a second Cuba, as President Reagan says: What it really wants is to strengthen its newborn democracy, and for this reason it is diversifying its relations with the democratic countries of Latin America and Western Europe and with the Soviet Union and Libya as well.

LA PRENSA WATCHMAN DENIES FIRING AT CROWD

PA041417 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The watchman of LA PRENSA, S.A., denied firing at the peaceful demonstration in front of that newspaper on 13 January when assistant camerman Leonel Fonseca Ponseca and Domingo Hernandez were wounded. Luis Eduardo Guido, accused by the Sandinist police of seriously wounding the assistant camerman, appeared before the court at 1000 to deny the charges.

In a lengthy statement, Luis Eduardo Guido, who has worked for LA PRENSA for the past 10 years, confessed to using a water hose against the crowd and later firing two shots in the air with his .357 magnum; therefore he is not responsible for the injuries to some of the demonstrators. His testimony contradicts that of the Sandinist police headquarters, where he confessed having fired at the crowd.

15 SEPTEMBER RADIO REPORTS ARRIVAL OF CUBANS

PA042345 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpts] We wish to report through your Radio 15 September, the official voice of the democratic voices of Nicaragua, that more Cuban internationalists arrived this morning at Sandino airport. These are more professors in the art of war and crime. They have come to destroy, massacre and commit the most senseless outrages against our people. All these Cuban internationalists who arrived in Managua today come disguised as teachers, as usual. They are not teachers in pedagogy, Nicaraguans; on the contrary, they are teachers in the art of war, in the art of brutal repression against people.

We also wish to report that the new FSLN show organized in a radio and television network this afternoon, 2 February 1982, is nothing but a farce set up to justify the murders, crimes, genocide and massacres that the FSLN troops carry out on the Atlantic coast.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA051326 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Rene Ala, the new French ambassador to Nicaragua, presented his credentials to Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the Government House yesterday afternoon. Ambassador Ala, who was accompanied by Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, told Cordova Rivas that for him it was a great honor to serve his country as a diplomat in Nicaragua, particularly now that cooperation between the two countries must be strengthened. For us, Ambassador Ala added, there is no contradiction between our peace proposal for El Salvador and our support to Nicaragua in the military field. The truth, as a policy of the revolution, continues defeating the rumors and maneuvers of local reactionary sector.

The new French ambassador to Nicaragua was interviewed yesterday at the Government House, after he presented his credentials. France is of the opinion that Nicaragua is an independent and peaceful country. I am in a position to assure you, Ambassador Ala indicated, that my country's support and friendship toward Nicaragua is not going to vanish. We realize that Nicaragua needs the help of its friends. For that reason we have responded to the request of Nicaraguan Government officials for aid in the military field, Ala pointed out. These statements by the French diplomatic representative to our country have upset many who, claiming to be Nicaraguans, have insulted our revolution. Ambassador Ala said that Nicaragua has not threatened anyone, and for France, Nicaragua is a country that is making every possible effort to maintain peace in Central America. He said that Nicaragua has a right to defend its independence and sovereignty.

MALMIERCA ISSUES STATEMENT WITH ANGOLA ON TROOPS

FL060059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Cuba and Angola have reiterated that Namibia's independence cannot be conditioned to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory as South Africa and its allies and backers, the imperialists, would wish. In a joint statement signed in Luanda by Foreign Ministers Isidoro Malmierca of Cuba and Paulo Jorge of Angola, the two governments note that the arrival of Cuban forces in Angolan territory is not related to the Namibian conflict and responds instead to external threats against the Angolan process.

The document notes that in order to liquidate the Angolan revolutionary movement, the Yankee imperialists pushed the South African Army against Angola on 14 October 1975. In less than 20 days, those troops almost reached the capital. It was at this time, the declaration stresses, that President Agostinho Neto requested the military cooperation of Cuba. This assistance and the resistance of the Angolan people were able to prevent South Africa's occupation of Angola and expel its forces from Angolan territory on 27 March 1976.

The Cuban-Angolan statement says that in 1976 and 1979, attempts were made to implement a gradual reduction of Cuban forces in Angola, but renewed external threats against Luanda prevented the execution of this plan. Some of the threats cited in the statement are South Africa's aggressions against Cassinga in May 1978, against Cunene and Huila in 1979 and a recent invasion in August 1981 which led to the occupation of parts of southern Angola, a situation which still exists.

The document stresses that the danger to Angola and other countries in southern Africa is greater than ever. Concerning the plan to condition Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops, the governments of Luanda and Havana reiterate, for all the above-mentioned reasons and in keeping with article 51 of the UN Charter, the presence of those troops constitutes an absolutely sovereign and legitimate act on the part of the two countries and has no connection with the decolonization process of Namibia, which South Africa is illegally occupying.

PARTY DELEGATION OPENS TALKS IN ANGOLA

FL060155 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Delegations of the parties and governments of Angola and Cuba began talks in Luanda today on bilateral relations and important international issues. The Cuban delegation, headed by the member of the politburo and secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], Jorge Risquet, arrived in Luanda on Wednesday following a tour of several other African countries.

Opening the meeting, Lucio Lara, a member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], Labor Party, hailed the militant solidarity with Angola of the Cuban party and people. The leader thanked President Fidel Castro and the PCC in particular for always responding satisfactorily to the needs of the young revolutionary process in Angola. Cuba's help in consolidating Angolan independence against constant aggressions has been sealed by the blood of internationalist combatants from the brother nation, Lara said. He then referred to the visit of the high-ranking Cuban delegation at a time when international tension is growing. Lastly, he conveyed greetings to Fidel Castro and PCC leaders and members in behalf of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the MPLA-Labor Party.

For his part, Risquet conveyed greetings from the party and the leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro, to President dos Santos and the Angolan people.

He added that the intensification of international tension as a result of the warmongering policy of the Ronald Reagan administration made greater unity among nations a necessity. We hope, he stressed, that this visit will help further strengthen the vigorous ties of friendship between Cuba and Angola and increase our concerted action in the struggle for the independence of peoples, for peace and progress.

President Receives Delegation

FL061732 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received in Luanda during a special meeting the Cuban delegation headed by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. The members of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Politburo, Lucio Lara and Jose Maria Tonha, and other members of the Angolan delegation participated in the meeting which was held in a friendly atmosphere. Abelardo Colome Ibarra, alternate member of the Politburo, Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister and member of the Central Committee, and the other members of the Cuban delegation also participated in the meeting on the Cuban side.

During the meeting the identity of views between the two parties in the struggle against the apartheid government and in defense of the people's freedom was demonstrated.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES AFGHANISTAN'S RATEBZAD

FL061400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, received in Havana yesterday Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo and president of the Afghan Federation of Democratic Women. Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], also participated in the meeting which was held in a fraternal and friendly climate.

The Afghan leader also visited the FMC headquarters where she was received by Vilma. At this meeting, Ratebzad, who is also president of the Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan, praised the efforts of the FMC for its work with women. She also expressed her satisfaction over the experiences learned in the places she and the delegation accompanying her visited in Cuba.

Ratebzad Ends Visit

FL060218 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, was at the airport this afternoon to see Anahita Ratebzad off. Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan and the Peace and Solidarity Organization of Afghanistan, spent a week in our country during which she made several visits and met with party and government leaders. Speaking for this newscast, she highlighted the benefits of her stay in Cuba and the experience it represented.

MILITARY GROUP TAKES OVER REINS OF GOVERNMENT

FL051404 Bridgetown CANA in English 1330 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 5 Feb (CANA) -- The government of President Henk Chin A Sen resigned here last night and the country will now be ruled by a four-man military authority comprising Lt Colonel Deysi Bouterse, head of the armed forces, Deputy Army Commander Roy Horb, Chairman of the National Military Council Lt Iwan Graanoogst, and the garrison commander Major Henk Fernandes. A terse official statement said the resignation follows disagreement on matters of policy.

These matters were discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers Wednesday night.

President Chin A Sen reported the disagreements to the military authorities which decided to carry out an investigation. Following the investigation the military concluded that it would not be in the interest of the country for the ministers to continue as composed, the statement said.

President Chin A Sen was then asked to hand in the mandate given to him on August 13, 1980. He did so at 4:00 p.m. yesterday. The military council promised to release more details at a later stage.

The progressive Revolutionary Front formed a month ago met in emergency session last night to discuss the situation. Bouterse is also head of this body. As a result of this situation, an official trade mission which was due to leave today for Havana has been cancelled.

President Chin A Sen, a medical doctor by profession, became prime minister on March 15, 1980, after the February 25 military coup. He was made president on August 13, 1980, when the then head of state, Dr Johan Ferrier, resigned. On November 25 of the same year, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Suriname's independence, he was executive president.

Within recent months there have been sharp disagreements between President Chin A Sen and the military rulers particularly over the issue of a new constitution and the drift to socialism. It had to do with a government policy statement that was to have been read on February 25, the second anniversary of the revolution.

Bouterse Asks People's Support

FL052242 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, 5 Feb (CANA) -- Suriname's citizens went about their normal routine today following assurances by the military rulers that all was well in the wake of the dismissal of the civilian government of President Henk Chin A Sen. The country is now being run by a four-member military authority headed by commander-in-chief, Lt-Colonel Deysi Bouterse. Bouterse told the nation in a broadcast that a solution to the country's latest difficulties would be found in the shortest possible time.

"The army and the police are fully alert for your safety and for the security of your interests. Every revolution is accompanied by shocks; so is ours," he told the people. "This is important if you realise that we are involved with the bringing about of structural change in the country.

"May I call on you to learn together with us, from these experiences. I appeal to you to steadfastly support the objectives of our revolution." Neither the military authorities nor President Chin A Sen's cabinet have given full reasons for the move by the military.